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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

2 November - 8 November

1947

Number 45

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Recertification of Eligibility of all Public Assistance Recipients in Japan

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted an approved plan for a review of all public assistance cases in the nation. The review will start 1 December and will continue for approximately 50 days. Purpose of the review is to:

1. Insure proper administration in cities, towns and villages by correcting accounting, statistical, and case handling procedures.
2. Assist in the training of these 70% of the present Minsei-iin, who are comparatively new to their jobs, by a system of field supervision from the Ministry, the prefectural and branch offices, as well as from the higher ranks of the Minsei-iin.
3. To assure that the expenditures for public assistance programs are justified insofar as the eligibility of the present recipients is concerned.

To assure uniformity, the forms to be used for the review will be provided by the Ministry of Welfare. Additional forms will be provided for recapitulation purposes and the review form will remain in the local office as a part of the family record.

The Ministry of Welfare has secured the services of seven men to be used as field supervisors for the remaining months of the present fiscal year. These men will be available in the field to assist prefectures with this plan and will, it is proposed, form the nucleus of a permanent field staff operating from the Ministry. Funds were also secured for travel expenses for prefectural staff who will be expected to assist and supervise the work in cities, towns and villages.

The actual review of individuals and families will be the responsibility of the regular Minsei-iin but will be assisted by a Minsei-iin from an adjacent area and will be closely supervised by Minsei-iin officials, and by branch and prefectural welfare officials. The recertification form includes family make-up, earnings and income, occupational history and potential need for special training or medical care, the family plan for its own rehabilitation, plan of the Minsei-iin for the family, and the total public assistance needs of the family. Ministry officials have been cautioned that instructions to prefectural offices should be clear and concise and that all participants should clearly understand that the review is not for the purpose of trying to determine how many persons can be cut off the public assistance rolls.

The recertification plan should provide excellent training for Japanese officials including those in the Ministry of Welfare. The review form has been so constructed that it should call for constructive thinking on the part of Minsei-iin as well as the families involved.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The 29th, 30th and 31st overseas shipments of relief supplies have been received by LARA. These shipments contained the following supplies:

29th Shipment

Clothing	15.20 tons
Soap	<u>2.50 "</u>
Total	17.70 "

30th Shipment

Clothing	6.10 tons
Food	15.00 "
Medicine	<u>5.33 "</u>
Total	26.43 "



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31st Shipment

Clothing	1.67 tons
Medicine	3.75 "
Food	<u>39.50</u> "
Total	44.92 "

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CAFE)

CARE, Inc., is a non-profit agency subsidized by private relief, foundational, religious and benevolent organizations within the United States.

Their plan of operation is to accept dollar payments from any donor for a specific type of relief gift package to be sent to a foreign country to a designated recipient. A representative of CARE, Inc., in each foreign country (or area) receives the packages and supervises distribution through indigenous agencies or facilities.

The recipient, upon receiving a CARE package, is required to sign a receipt which is then returned to the donor as a notification of delivery.

In the past CARE, Inc., has utilized War Department surplus "10 in 1" packages and has delivered a complete package to countries in which they operate at a total cost of only \$10.00 to the donor. They have now exhausted the surplus supply of "10 in 1" and have prepared their own food package which is similar in nature and contents to the "10 in 1". In addition to the food package they have prepared three other types of packages, namely: cotton package, woolen package and blanket package. They are now considering the preparation of two other types of packages, namely: medicine package and infant care package.

CAFE, Inc., made a request to extend their operations into Japan and were given permission to send a representative to Japan for the purpose of making negotiations for their operations in this theater.

CARE, Inc., has now been licensed by SCAP to extend their operations into Japan and the necessary plans to effect its establishment are in the final phase.

Complete information covering CARE, Inc., operations in Japan will be set forth, in brief, in a subsequent bulletin and in detail through a Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin, as soon as the CARE program is ready for operation.

Public Assistance Report (September 1947)\*

The Ministry of Welfare reports the following totals for September. Figures for August 1947 and September 1946 are given for purposes of comparison.

	<u>Sept. 47**</u>	<u>Aug. 47</u>	<u>Sept. 46</u>
Persons non-institutional	2,987,123	2,542,006	
Persons institutional	<u>223,742</u>	<u>146,885</u>	
Total	3,210,865	2,688,891	2,852,911
Assistance in Cash	¥ 339,125,297	¥ 293,439,251	
Assistance in Kind	<u>70,371,751</u>	<u>22,127,937</u>	
Total	¥ 409,497,048	¥ 315,567,188	¥127,607,087

\* Source- Ministry of Welfare

\*\* Flood area shows heavy increases pushing total persons aided to over 3,000,000 for first time in the history of the program. Previous high August 1946- 2,953,280 persons.

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Prefecture Public Assistance Report for September 1947

Prefecture	Persons		Expense	
	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Hokkaido	14,778	67,923	395,062	13,103,020
Aomori	2,986	42,806	3,628	5,444,501
Iwate	327	49,997	157,114	4,255,090
Miyagi	1,063	56,761	390,256	4,407,099
Akita	1,389	55,999		6,384,725
Yamagata	926	56,914	171,482	6,681,695
Fukushima	985	68,973	37,721	7,634,505
Ibaraki	1,493	51,408	331,380	4,666,185
Tochigi	544	28,396	51,404	4,014,869
Gumma	3,258	255,937	14,426,919	6,576,396
Saitama	1,020	49,746	14,601,527	6,784,629
Chiba	3,150	40,353	55,517	5,120,165
Tokyo	97,622	438,829	23,681,048	33,950,364
Kanagawa	5,036	45,207	157,929	10,429,816
Niigata	11,672	72,785	303,820	9,237,876
Toyama	1,138	41,683	132,099	6,014,113
Ishikawa	1,765	35,229	280,297	5,780,706
Fukui	4,298	58,173	1,036,457	3,929,285
Yamanashi	279	22,634	586,978	2,701,628
Nagano	2,261	77,581	169,059	9,388,656
Gifu	1,588	57,282	2,056,452	6,833,269
Shizuoka	5,445	57,159	1,063,861	7,522,174
Aichi	7,176	87,799		12,181,899
Mie	832	38,286	4,623	5,486,914
Shiga	419	34,932	369,889	2,835,470
Kyoto	2,881	63,034	1,087,553	11,892,438
Osaka	9,170	89,971	23,683	25,090,807
Hyogo	5,733	97,483	794,500	18,181,164
Nara	469	25,212	1,763	3,804,637
Wakayama	289	33,874	51,146	5,630,163
Tottori	435	24,261	7,585	3,622,973
Shimane	706	32,241		4,203,753
Okayama	3,387	43,606	49,443	5,925,996
Hiroshima	4,747	54,896	386,448	8,335,948
Yamaguchi	8,288	47,112	98,658	6,384,222
Tokushima	1,504	33,618	128,463	3,761,637
Kagawa	1,304	28,811	1,967,221	3,244,700
Ehime	742	40,190	267,200	5,225,891
Kochi	546	25,510	719	3,331,611
Fukuoka	1,616	112,154	2,248,991	8,830,954
Saga	1,447	53,985	865,963	4,170,978
Nagasaki	1,170	64,501		6,672,479
Kumamoto	1,758	45,657	708,759	5,315,393
Oita	2,761	24,628	924,855	3,059,372
Miyazaki	1,156	40,829	80,292	3,616,809
Kagoshima	2,183	112,758	213,987	7,458,323

Increase in Public Assistance Grants Effective 1 November

The Ministry of Welfare has recommended to the prefecture governors that they increase public assistance grants to the maximum which is now authorized. This plan has been approved by PH&W Section and is expected to result in the increase of public assistance payments from 1 November 1947. The increase is based on the official increase in the cost of rice. (The maximum payments authorized are set forth in parenthesis in the table of allowances, Weekly Summary #31, dated 27 July 1947).



## SECTION II

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 2 - 8 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Hokkaido	Swine Erysipelas	46
Hokkaido	Texas Fever	11
Saitama	Equine Encephalitis	7
Miyagi	" "	10

## SECTION III

### SUPPLY DIVISION

#### Production

The 30th weekly report of DDT duster and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data for the period 26 October - 1 November:

	<u>Total</u> <u>To Date</u> <u>25 Oct.</u>	<u>No. Mfgd.</u> <u>26 Oct.-</u> <u>1 Nov.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Mfgd.</u> <u>To Date</u> <u>1 Nov.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Shipped</u> <u>To Date</u> <u>1 Nov.</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>On Hand</u>	<u>To Be</u> <u>Mfgd.</u>
DDT Dusters	64,896	1,630	66,526	65,246	1,280	23,474
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	--	39,443	17,678	21,765	--
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	--	23,808	12,491	11,317	--
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon capacity	37,610	--	37,610	26,699	10,911	--
Total	165,757	1,630	167,387	122,114	45,273	23,474

Releases of the following DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine were approved for the period 2- 8 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% Residual</u> <u>Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Hokkaido	14,000 lbs.	19,000 gallons	
Iwate	300 "	200 "	
Akita	1,500 "	100 "	
Yamagata	3,000 "		
Ibaraki	8,000 "	1,500 "	
Niigata	250 "	50 "	
Ookayama	570 "	100 "	
*Tokushima	200 "	15 "	
Saga	8,000 "	3,000 "	
Kyoto	300 "	30 "	
Shinano	200 "	30 "	
Kochi			500 vials
Aichi			7,500 "
Osaka	50,000 "	5,000 "	
Tokushima	5,100 "		
Tokyo (prisons)	1,200 "		
Total	92,620 lbs.	29,025 gallons	8,000 vials

A total of 3,873,467 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 156,732 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray represents total stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, as of 1 November.

\*Note: 200 lb. release to used specifically in Tokushima Coal Mines.



## Narcotics

The September monthly report on narcotics from the Ministry of Welfare contains the following information:

Total Registrants	87,508
Arrests	
Registered persons	64
Unregistered persons	50
Convictions	
Registered persons	7
Unregistered persons	7
Theft of narcotics	37
Losses by fire	None
Losses by flood	1

Penalties ranged from ¥15 fine to 1 year 6 months period servitude. Ministry of Justice officials, Ministry of Welfare officials and district procurators were called into conference as a result of the ¥15 fine.

According to the present schedule, all narcotic dealers who apply for re-registration will have the 1948 narcotic registration certificate by 15 January 1948.

The following prefectures are authorized to produce marihuana for fiber purposes only during 1948 under SCAPIN 4773-A, 25 October 1947 and SCAPIN 3203-A, 11 February 1947: Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, Tochigi, Gumma, Niigata, Nagano, Shimane, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Ishikawa, Fukui, Yamanashi, Hyogo, Okayama and Saga. Production will be as authorized under Ministries of Welfare and Forestry Ordinance No. 1, dated 23 April 1947. Registration and acquisition of seed by marihuana producers must be completed early in 1948 to permit preparation of the fields and planting at the proper time.

As of 6 November, all but seven prefectures have at least one narcotic official with judicial police authority for narcotic violations. Ninety-five narcotic agents have already been commissioned with this authority by the Ministry of Welfare. Every effort is being made at the national level to expedite the commissioning of 55 more narcotic agents.

## Distribution

Shipments of dusting and spraying equipment for insect and rodent control use during the period 28 October through 3 November amounted to 2,191 pieces. Three prefectures were supplied as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>IDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	1,426	0	0	0
Aichi	0	0	235	310
Hyogo	0	220	0	0
Totals	1,426	220	235	310

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin Number 41, 5 October- 11 October. Agencies have been established by Konishiroku Photo Industrial Co., Ltd. in the Osaka area for the sale of x-ray film to consumers. Names and addresses of these additional agencies are listed below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Hyogo	Yamada Photo Shop	Oseki-dori, Tooyoke-machi, Shirozaki-gun
Okayama	Asano Photo Shop	No. 34, Nakano-machi, Okayama City
Yamaguchi	Norichika Photo Shop	Shin-machi, Tokuyama City



*Retracted*

Yamaguchi	Watanabe Photo Shop	Hon-cho, Yanai-machi
Shimane	Takeda Watch Shop	Hirato-machi, Minokawa-gun
Tottori	Keyano Photo Shop	1-chome, Bakurocho, Yonego City
"	Yamada Photo Shop	Oseki-dori, Toyooka-machi, Shirotsuki-gun
Tokushima	Izeki Photo Shop	No. 7 no. 26, Minami Sakicho-cho, Tokushima City
Kagawa	Kobai-Kumiai Medical Assoc. of Kagawa Pref.	No. 645, Kuwabara-machi, Takamatsu City
"	Kitamura Shokai	No. 19, Sakai-machi, Kochi City
Kochi	Kitamura Shokai	No. 19, Sakai-machi, Kochi City
Hiroshima	Yamamoto Photo Shop	No. 1025, Yokogawa, 1-chome, Hiroshima City

The Ministry of Welfare has issued instructions dated 1 November, file YAKU 1312, from Chief, Pharmaceutical Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, to Chief, Health Department; Chief, Civil Welfare Department and Chief, Education and Civil Welfare Department of each prefecture. Subject is "Regarding Establishment of X-ray Film Agencies". This document contains detailed information, with names and locations of the agencies of the two film manufacturing companies. In addition, the same information has been furnished by the Ministry of Welfare to the Japan Doctors' Association and the Japan Dentists' Association.

During September the following quantities of VD Control drugs have been distributed:

Item	September Distribution	On Hand 30 Sept.
Mepherson 0.6 g	3,090 ampules	1,472 ampules
" 0.06g	24,260 "	188 "
" 0.04g	27,600 "	1,400 "
Bismuth subsalicylate injection 18.0 cc	23,000 "	0
" 1.8 cc	261,136 "	464,801 "
" 60.0 cc	56 "	0

Following is the distribution in September of sulfathiazole and penicillin:

Item	September Distribution	On Hand 30 Sept.
Sulfathiazole	5,151,360 tablets	460,160 tablets
Penicillin 200,000 Ox.U.	3,480 vials	2,540 vials
" 100,000 Ox.U.	7,810 vials	9,429 vials
" 30,000 Ox.U.	14,352 vials	4,079 vials

#### SECTION IV

#### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Weekly Status Report

The four-months National T. B. training course for nurses opened 4 November at the Tein School, Nakano-ku, Tokyo. 25 nurses from 20 prefectures are registered for this course. Two staff nurses from Nursing Affairs Division are assisting in this program.

A four-week refresher course sponsored by the National Association will open the 10th of November in Fukushima Prefecture. (P. H. Nurses, Clinical Nurses and Midwives). Two American nurses will assist in the teaching program.

*Retracted*



*Revised*

The pamphlet "We Grow Up" has been completed in Japanese and will be on sale soon.

A well qualified Japanese Public Health Nurse will be expected from every prefecture 8 December for the next four months Public Health Nurses Course to be held at the Institute of Health, Tokyo.

## SECTION V

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Typhus Fever

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted a plan for typhus control for the winter and spring months of 1947-48. The plan is based on experiences gained from former typhus control activities in Japan during the past two years and upon previously issued directives to the Japanese Government. The essential points of the plan include: a close physical check of repatriates, early case discovery, early reporting of suspect cases, early hospitalization of all cases, laboratory diagnostic procedures using the complement fixation test on sera of all suspect cases, control of lice, fleas and rat-mites by use of DDT (10%) insecticide powder and DDT (5%) residual effect spray, preventive inoculation with Cox-type typhus vaccine, publicity and educational campaigns, and training courses for public health officers, physicians, nurses and sanitary team personnel.

Attention is invited to SCAPIN 1523 dated 12 February 1947--Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan and to Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin "No. 3 Rickettsial Diseases in Japan and Korea", February 1947.

#### Public Health Train

An impressive and colorful ceremony was held 1 November at Harajuku Station, Tokyo, Japan, in commemoration of the opening of the Public Health Train exhibits. The train then moved out to its first three day stand at Tokyo Central Station and was host to more than 15,000 persons during this period.

#### Sanitation

Sewer Systems: Plans are underway to set up a sanitation commission to study and evolve ways and means of solving Japanese Sanitation problems.

One of the most important problems is to improve methods of collecting and disposing of night soil. It is anticipated that with the development of plants to manufacture ammonia synthetically, the use of raw night soil for fertilizer can be eliminated.

The two methods for collection of fecal matter commonly used are (1) the water carriage and (2) the dry pile system.

The water carriage system has proven the best type both from an economic and public health view point. However, it has not been practical for Japan as it raises the water content of the material, thereby creating a dehydrating problem. During the past 30 years several sewage treatment plants were installed in the large cities of Japan but for all practical purposes they are of little value, as the sewer collection systems were not installed, and very little sewage other than storm and waste water reaches the treatment plant.

Due to the fact that sewer construction utilizes a great deal of hand labor and comparatively small amounts of building material it makes an excellent work project, and will be a start toward the eventual elimination of the manual handling of night soil in Japan. Therefore, cities should be encouraged to work up sewer projects.

Initial projects should be in the congested city areas. Before any work is started, however, complete plans covering entire communities should be made. Trunk lines, should be installed first--collection stations and treatment plants must be incorporated in the original plans and should be installed during the primary stage of construction. Good original design is fundamental to the success



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of a sewer system.

Work that can usually be undertaken immediately is the cleaning and repairing of existing sewers and drains.

#### Laboratory Control

Unassayed Vaccines: Several factors have delayed production and assay of typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine and diphtheria toxoid. Assay constitutes the present bottleneck. There have been some very fundamental reasons why assay of biologicals has been slow:

(1) Chief among these is the fact that biologicals assay on a national scale was never attempted until this year. It was necessary to establish a national assay laboratory and to organize a system of prefectural inspectors.

(2) In addition to this, the Tone River floods destroyed most of the laboratory animals.

(3) Minimum requirements were written which required drastic changes in production methods and equipment in most of the laboratories.

This section is well aware of these discouraging factors and of the fact that immunization programs were tardy because vaccine could not be obtained. However, unassayed vaccine should not be used as a stop-gap measure when certified vaccine is unavailable. Specific instances of this sort of improvisation have been found. Such a compromise can only lead to the breakdown of the entire immunization program.

On a recent inspection trip a prefecture was visited and random samples were collected from the immunization teams. These samples proved to be representative of vaccine which was far out-dated and which did not meet the minimum requirements. Three of the five specimens showed saprophytic contamination; relative potency is now being determined.

Refrigeration: Recent inspection trips have shown that there is still inadequate refrigeration of vaccines.

Rejected Vaccine: Information has been received that rejected vaccine is being used in the immunization program. On a recent inspection trip to a large laboratory great quantities of vaccine were found stored which had been rejected by the National Assay Laboratory. Vaccine rejected by assay should be discarded immediately. Military Government health officers are urged to exercise surveillance of such laboratories to determine that rejected vaccine is being discarded.

Inspectors: Much of the difficulty being encountered in the enforcement of minimum requirements seems to be directly attributable to the inadequacy of the prefectural inspectors. Many times these men are poorly trained. Often they have no clear conception of the duties and responsibilities of their jobs. Others are closely related as friends or relatives to the owners of vaccine laboratories and they fail to do their duty as inspectors for fear of losing face, either for themselves or for the manufacturer.

Military Government health officers should consider it part of their responsibility to instill into the prefectural inspectors the ethics and responsibilities of their positions.

#### SECTION VI

##### MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 17 October 1947 shows 3,384 hospitals with a capacity of 212,588 beds of which 105,315 were occupied. During this period 285,836 out-patients were treated.

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SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Under provisions of the new Constitution, Imperial Ordinances, which previously provided for the enforcement of many social insurance provisions for government employees, will become ineffective as of 1 January 1948. In order to continue the effectiveness of these protective provisions, the Ministry of Finance has proposed a new law, "The National Public Servants Compensation Law", for submission to this session of the Diet. This new law will provide a single legal basis for the enforcement of social insurance protection of government employees.

Indications of increased public interest in National Health Insurance continue to arrive in the form of petitions, resolutions, and personal visits from various prefectural representatives. The basic desires are for uniformity of contribution and benefit rates and also for more personnel and medical facilities.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief

- Incl. (2):
1. Revised Annual Case and Death Rates from Communicable Diseases, Japan and each prefecture.
  2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 1 November 1947.

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\* REVISED ANNUAL CASE AND DEATH RATES FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: JAPAN AND EACH PREFECTURE,  
FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDING 28 DECEMBER 1946

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA		DYSENTERY		TYPHOID	
	Case Rate	Death Rate	Case Rate	Death Rate	Case Rate	Death Rate
HOKKAIDO	115.5	11.4	103.4	15.8	73.4	8.2
AOMORI	68.8	6.7	130.7	21.5	72.4	9.4
IWATE	66.8	7.4	541.1	71.1	58.1	9.6
MIYAGI	62.5	2.9	260.8	26.4	61.8	2.8
AKITA	82.1	7.5	201.0	25.1	36.8	5.7
YAMAGATA	94.5	6.2	339.7	39.0	72.3	7.9
FUKUSHIMA	65.7	2.9	406.7	40.7	93.7	7.3
IBARAKI	30.0	2.6	153.9	33.5	52.1	5.8
TOCHIGI	59.5	3.9	163.1	30.1	100.5	14.9
GUNMA	16.4	3.8	219.9	19.8	44.5	4.7
SAITAMA	45.8	2.7	95.7	21.1	59.6	9.0
CHIBA	41.8	2.9	60.8	12.2	63.9	5.4
TOKYO	52.3	4.6	42.8	8.2	52.2	5.0
KANAGAWA	50.8	4.6	76.0	11.4	77.7	9.5
NIIGATA	53.0	3.0	107.7	11.1	58.8	5.2
TOYAMA	51.0	4.4	55.5	3.0	92.1	8.8
ISHIKAWA	106.3	5.8	22.7	3.5	33.3	3.3
FUKUI	51.1	3.9	46.9	8.4	43.2	4.2
YAMANASHI	26.8	2.2	159.9	22.9	40.1	4.0
NAGANO	39.5	2.1	100.8	8.8	41.5	3.0
GIFU	31.1	3.9	67.7	14.4	74.0	9.8
SHIZUOKA	56.0	6.8	123.7	23.3	65.4	7.8
AICHI	66.2	3.4	64.4	10.9	42.6	4.5
MIE	82.2	2.1	32.7	6.2	80.5	8.8
SHIGA	79.3	6.0	52.7	9.1	39.8	6.1
KYOTO	57.7	8.9	58.6	13.8	82.0	13.4
OSAKA	32.7	4.7	26.6	5.3	43.3	5.5
HYOGO	56.1	5.9	57.9	11.1	87.5	14.3
NARA	55.8	4.8	33.2	6.0	66.4	12.1
WAKAYAMA	60.2	3.7	31.3	7.0	85.6	14.6
TOTTORI	65.5	4.7	115.3	24.6	64.3	6.4
SHIMANE	100.6	8.5	85.5	20.8	84.2	14.1
OKAYAMA	59.7	5.9	64.6	13.2	77.2	13.2
HIROSHIMA	63.5	2.9	77.7	12.1	86.0	10.7
YAMAGUCHI	142.8	8.3	80.0	16.6	26.8	4.2
TOKUSHIMA	72.4	6.1	170.4	31.9	93.0	13.8
KAGAWA	89.4	5.7	221.0	30.3	67.0	8.0
EHIME	88.6	5.6	145.4	27.7	36.5	5.6
KOCHI	151.6	10.3	148.3	31.8	94.2	14.2
FUKUOKA	109.0	6.5	77.2	10.7	43.5	4.0
SAGA	101.7	7.3	130.0	11.7	31.2	1.4
NAGASAKI	68.4	8.0	119.3	21.5	30.5	3.2
KUMAMOTO	22.0	1.7	111.1	18.1	13.7	2.0
OITA	95.4	6.5	82.4	21.2	20.0	3.3
MIYAZAKI	82.4	8.8	211.4	26.8	50.0	4.4
KAGOSHIMA	47.1	3.3	76.2	8.2	11.7	0.4
TOTAL	65.3	5.2	116.5	17.5	59.0	7.2

\*Rates per 100,000 population per annum are based upon the estimated population 1 July 1946.



\* REVISED ANNUAL CASE AND DEATH RATES FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: JAPAN AND EACH PREFECTURE,  
FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDING 28 DECEMBER 1946

PREFECTURE	PARATYPHOID		SMALLPOX		TYPHUS FEVER	
	Case Rate	Death Rate	Case Rate	Death Rate	Case Rate	Death Rate
HOKKAIDO	25.5	1.0	64.8	10.3	68.3	9.5
AOMORI	15.4	0.4	6.7	1.4	75.4	7.4
IWATE	9.1	0.2	3.9	0.8	9.6	1.0
MIYAGI	18.1	0.5	7.5	1.5	31.0	2.7
AKITA	4.0	0.2	5.8	1.2	17.8	1.9
YAMAGATA	32.6	1.1	9.0	0.6	39.7	6.0
FUKUSHIMA	15.8	0.5	11.6	1.4	14.4	0.9
IBARAKI	13.2	1.2	9.2	1.6	14.1	1.4
TOCHIGI	18.5	1.3	4.8	1.0	10.3	1.1
GUNMA	7.1	0.3	5.8	1.1	6.9	1.1
SAITAMA	8.9	0.5	9.9	0.6	33.7	2.9
CHIBA	8.7	0.2	10.5	0.9	16.5	1.9
TOKYO	16.0	0.5	42.3	3.2	222.5	15.9
KANAGAWA	14.7	0.6	20.5	2.9	43.6	4.3
NIIGATA	13.9	0.5	5.6	0.8	5.3	0.9
TOYAMA	10.4	0.2	19.5	2.0	4.2	0.9
ISHIKAWA	7.4	0.6	13.3	3.1	8.7	1.1
FUKUI	8.2	0.3	20.1	2.4	8.0	0.6
YAMANASHI	12.2	1.6	10.6	1.5	17.1	1.2
NAGANO	16.4	0.4	9.0	0.4	11.6	1.5
GIFU	13.4	1.7	16.8	2.4	5.8	0.9
SHIZUOKA	20.1	1.9	10.8	1.7	3.7	0.6
AICHI	8.2	0.2	39.1	2.8	37.4	3.1
MIE	9.6	0.4	16.4	2.3	6.0	0.8
SHIGA	3.6	0.4	18.9	2.2	7.4	1.6
KYOTO	10.2	1.1	41.7	6.9	63.8	8.0
OSAKA	6.7	0.7	79.3	17.6	208.4	16.4
HYOGO	9.5	1.2	74.2	15.9	91.5	10.0
NARA	7.4	0.4	52.7	10.8	24.6	5.1
WAKAYAMA	9.3	1.0	23.6	3.4	9.9	1.2
TOTTORI	14.1	1.9	9.6	1.4	7.8	0.5
SHIMANE	16.6	0.9	14.5	2.5	3.0	0.5
OKAYAMA	2.4	0.1	14.5	3.2	8.2	1.8
HIROSHIMA	12.4	0.5	20.3	3.1	3.1	0.3
YAMAGUCHI	6.2	0.4	9.0	2.0	6.5	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	6.0	0.6	20.3	3.4	2.6	0.4
KAGAWA	23.7	1.2	32.3	6.5	8.5	1.0
EHIME	4.1	0.2	11.3	2.5	2.5	0.5
KOCHI	8.2	0.1	22.5	4.9	5.2	1.6
FUKUOKA	11.4	0.4	14.3	1.2	16.1	1.4
SAGA	13.8	0.1	6.1	1.2	4.6	0.6
NAGASAKI	13.2	0.5	22.2	4.5	30.1	1.1
KUMAMOTO	2.9	-	5.0	0.8	0.6	-
OITA	4.5	0.3	7.7	1.5	2.9	0.5
MIYAZAKI	11.8	0.7	4.2	0.8	2.2	0.5
KAGOSHIMA	3.5	0.1	10.3	1.6	3.0	0.2
TOTAL	12.1	0.6	23.6	3.7	41.4	3.9

\* Rates per 100,000 population per annum are based upon the estimated population 1 July 1946.



\* REVISED ANNUAL CASE AND DEATH RATES FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: JAPAN AND EACH PREFECTURE,  
FOR THE 52 WEEK PERIOD ENDING 28 DECEMBER 1946

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER		EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS		CHOLERA	
	Case Rate	Death Rate	Case Rate	Death Rate	Case Rate	Death Rate
HOKKAIDO	11.0	0.5	6.5	2.1	-	-
AOMORI	2.0	0.1	6.5	2.2	-	-
IWATE	1.1	-	3.3	1.0	-	-
MIYAGI	3.7	0.1	4.8	0.7	-	-
AKITA	4.1	0.2	3.2	1.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	4.1	-	3.4	1.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2.9	0.1	3.5	0.8	0.9	0.1
IBARAKI	1.8	0.1	1.9	0.5	-	-
TOCHIGI	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	-	-
GUNMA	2.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	-	-
SAITAMA	3.2	0.1	0.6	0.05	0.05	0.05
CHIBA	2.0	-	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.8
TOKYO	9.5	0.2	3.2	0.9	0.3	0.1
KANAGAWA	4.6	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.3
NIIGATA	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.3
TOYAMA	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	8.0	3.2
ISHIKAWA	0.6	0.1	-	-	2.4	1.1
FUKUI	0.7	-	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.6
YAMANASHI	1.3	0.1	2.4	0.4	-	-
NAGANO	3.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-
GIFU	1.5	-	0.8	0.1	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2.7	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.04
AICHI	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
MIE	1.1	-	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
SHIGA	5.0	-	1.1	0.2	-	-
KYOTO	7.6	0.2	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.2
OSAKA	1.6	0.1	1.5	0.4	2.3	1.2
HYOGO	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
NARA	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2.5	0.3	0.2	-	0.6	0.4
TOTTORI	1.4	0.3	2.6	0.7	1.0	0.7
SHIMANE	1.0	-	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.8
OKAYAMA	1.6	-	0.4	0.2	2.1	1.3
HIROSHIMA	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	8.6	3.5
YAMAGUCHI	1.8	0.1	2.3	0.4	6.4	3.1
TKUSHIMA	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.5	-	-
KAGAWA	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
EHIME	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.6
KOCHI	2.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	-	-
FUKUOKA	1.3	0.1	3.2	0.9	6.2	1.8
SAGA	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.2	10.0	3.4
NAGASAKI	1.2	0.1	2.7	1.2	11.2	6.4
KUMAMOTO	0.2	-	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.7
OITA	0.3	-	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
MIYAZAKI	1.0	-	2.5	0.5	1.7	0.4
KAGOSHIMA	0.3	-	1.1	0.1	3.9	2.1
TOTAL	2.9	0.1	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.7

\* Rates per 100,000 population per annum are based upon the estimated population 1 July 1946.

No plague was reported in 1946.



\* REVISED ANNUAL CASE AND DEATH RATES FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: JAPAN AND EACH PREFECTURE  
( FOR THE 30 WEEK PERIOD ENDING 28 DECEMBER 1946)

PREFECTURE	MALARIA		JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS	
	Case Rate	Death Rate	Case Rate	Death Rate
HOKKAIDO	44.8	-	-	-
AOMORI	59.3	-	-	-
IWATE	65.7	0.1	0.3	0.1
MIYAGI	24.6	0.3	1.0	0.1
AKITA	95.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
YAMAGATA	59.4	0.1	0.1	-
FUKUSHIMA	17.2	0.1	0.8	0.4
IBARAKI	77.8	-	0.9	0.6
TOCHIGI	26.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
GUNMA	7.7	-	-	-
SAITAMA	8.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
CHIBA	18.3	-	0.2	0.2
TOKYO	62.4	0.1	0.3	-
KANAGAWA	39.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
NIIGATA	30.4	-	0.1	-
TOYAMA	38.0	-	0.4	0.2
ISHIKAWA	50.4	0.2	-	-
FUKUI	29.1	1.5	-	-
YAMANASHI	25.4	-	1.3	0.4
NAGANO	42.6	-	-	-
GIFU	10.2	0.2	0.1	-
SHIZUOKA	11.3	-	-	-
AICHI	56.3	0.1	-	-
MIE	28.4	-	-	-
SHIGA	336.7	-	-	0.2
KYOTO	36.1	-	-	-
OSAKA	5.9	-	0.1	0.1
HYOGO	43.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
NARA	54.8	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	46.3	-	0.4	-
TOTTORI	99.9	-	0.9	-
SHIMANE	59.1	-	2.2	1.4
OKAYAMA	17.9	-	0.9	0.3
HIROSHIMA	93.3	-	1.2	0.5
YAMAGUCHI	88.9	0.1	1.0	0.1
TOKUSHIMA	225.9	-	1.4	1.0
KAGAWA	184.8	0.2	0.8	1.0
EHIME	137.6	0.5	1.7	0.6
KOCHI	75.1	-	1.9	1.3
FUKUOKA	100.6	1.0	0.3	0.1
SAGA	421.9	2.6	-	-
NAGASAKI	49.9	0.2	0.4	0.1
KUMAMOTO	45.7	0.1	1.1	0.5
OKTA	151.9	3.2	-	-
MIYAZAKI	75.4	0.2	1.8	0.7
KAGOSHIMA	64.2	-	0.4	0.2
TOTAL	60.5	0.2	0.4	0.2

\*Cumulative case and death rates are for 30 week period (3 June - 28 December 1946).

Rates per 100,000 population per annum are based upon the estimated population 1 July 1946.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN  
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1 NOVEMBER 1947

There was a total of 11,007 communicable disease cases reported for the week ending 1 November 1947 compared with 10,448 reported in the preceding week. Approximately 86 percent of the cases were due to tuberculosis (6,421), pneumonia (1,469), whooping cough (849), measles (644), and influenza (65). Tuberculosis alone accounted for 58 percent of the reported cases.

Only 14 percent of the total cases were credited to the remaining 12 diseases included in this report. These 12 acute diseases accounted for 1,559 cases and 230 deaths in the current week compared with 1,610 cases and 283 deaths last week. Approximately 80 percent of these cases were credited to diphtheria (542), dysentery (385), and typhoid fever (324). The same three diseases accounted for 93 percent of the 230 deaths (dysentery 116 deaths, typhoid fever 57, and diphtheria 40).

The increase in diphtheria cases continued. In the current week the cases (542) were approximately 10 percent greater than the number (490) reported last week. Deaths remained about the same: 40 currently and 41 in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 36.2 and 36.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.7 and 3.0.

Only 385 cases were reported for dysentery. This was the lowest number recorded in any single week since the middle of June. The current incidence was 29 percent less than the 542 cases reported last week. Deaths decreased nearly 31 percent from 167 to 116. The current case rate (25.7) was less than half the cumulative rate (58.2). The current and cumulative death rates were 7.8 and 10.7 respectively.

Typhoid fever cases increased 8 percent from 299 in the preceding week to 324 currently. There were 57 deaths compared with 59 last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 21.7 and 24.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.8 and 3.0.

Paratyphoid fever accounted for 64 cases and 4 deaths in the current week compared with 70 cases and 4 deaths in the preceding week. Both the current case and death rates (4.3 and 0.3 respectively) were less than the corresponding cumulative rates (6.6 and 0.4).

No cases or deaths from smallpox were reported during the current week compared with 2 cases and no deaths last week. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.6 and 0.1 respectively.

Two cases of typhus fever were reported both of which were in Osaka Prefecture. Four cases were recorded in all Japan last week but there were no deaths in either week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 1.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Although the general trend in the incidence of malaria has been downward since the middle of August, cases increased from 123 last week to 156 currently. There were no deaths currently, compared with one last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.4 and 17.0 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.03.

Scarlet fever cases increased approximately 48 percent from 44 to 65. Deaths remained the same (2). The current and cumulative case rates were 4.3 and 3.4 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

There was little change in epidemic meningitis. Cases declined from 28 to 25, while deaths rose from 8 to 9. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 4.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 1.6.

There were 2 cases reported for suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis in the current week. Aichi Prefecture submitted a correction report stating that the 6 cases recorded there last week were in error. Entry of this correction in the current report makes this week's total for all Japan appear as a negative amount (-4), whereas there should have been 2 cases for All Japan last week and 2 currently. Two deaths were reported currently compared with one last week. The current and cumulative suspect case rates were 0.1 and 0.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of chancroid were 858 and 34,597 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,283 and 180,589; and for syphilis 2,924 and 123,470.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ending 1 November 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	CURRENT CASES	DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES	DEATHS	CURRENT CASES	DEATHS	CUMULATIVE CASES	DEATHS
HOKKAIDO	28	3	2014	232	11	1	1329	132
AOMORI	10	1	394	33	6	-	293	27
IWATE	6	-	343	29	12	2	1044	86
MIYAGI	12	1	477	17	15	3	751	67
AKITA	16	2	546	39	14	5	438	68
YAMAGATA	11	-	589	37	12	2	1626	116
FUKUSHIMA	14	-	390	10	2	1	2199	281
IBARAKI	12	-	471	45	4	5	1690	465
TOCHIGI	7	-	594	33	3	2	1227	206
GUMMA	6	1	278	57	6	6	1356	226
SAITAMA	17	1	544	54	63	26	1614	322
CHIBA	3	-	375	29	7	1	987	207
TOKYO	30	5	1404	209	22	14	2898	676
KANAGAWA	4	-	470	31	2	-	682	133
NIIGATA	18	1	664	40	7	3	1735	246
TOYAMA	4	-	197	11	-	-	189	11
ISHIKAWA	7	-	518	23	4	1	204	37
FUKUI	19	-	217	11	36	7	386	53
YAMANASHI	5	-	93	8	2	-	660	68
NAGANO	15	-	548	38	7	1	1581	158
GIFU	5	-	174	17	6	2	625	188
SHIZUOKA	15	5	474	50	6	1	1185	279
AICHI	27	4	1379	80	12	3	1840	481
MIE	10	-	571	31	4	3	478	122
SHIGA	6	-	182	13	-	1	297	41
KYOTO	9	-	449	48	12	-	805	119
OSAKA	16	1	386	44	14	9	879	225
HYOGO	13	-	738	53	21	1	1353	251
NARA	NR	NR	153	7	NR	NR	171	20
WAKAYAMA	6	-	211	8	3	-	140	32
TOTTORI	2	1	149	15	2	1	178	40
SHIMANE	16	1	432	17	8	3	432	126
OKAYAMA	8	-	324	27	4	2	416	131
HIROSHIMA	15	1	558	30	19	2	573	166
YAMAGUCHI	34	1	579	50	-	1	261	98
TOKUSHIMA	4	1	251	9	-	1	808	121
KAGAWA	4	1	240	14	2	-	513	88
EHIME	20	1	779	72	10	3	944	186
KOCHI	16	1	281	21	10	1	304	74
FUKUOKA	29	2	1513	99	2	-	606	112
SAGA	NR	NR	671	52	NR	NR	200	39
NAGASAKI	12	3	551	57	7	-	524	98
KUMAMOTO	3	-	183	25	1	-	340	91
OITA	10	-	639	40	-	-	313	88
MIYAZAKI	9	-	486	37	4	2	523	109
KAGOSHIMA	9	2	553	74	3	-	702	132
TOTAL	542	40	24032	1976	385	116	38299	7042
Rate								
Current	36.2	2.7	36.5	3.0	25.7	7.8	58.2	10.7
Previous	32.8	2.7			36.2	11.2		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



Weekly Report -- 1 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	CURRENT		CUMULATIVE		CURRENT		CUMULATIVE	
	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS
HOKKAIDO	13	3	698	79	2	1	213	13
AOMORI	8	2	233	30	-	-	53	2
IWATE	4	1	201	27	1	-	59	1
MIYAGI	14	1	368	27	8	-	246	8
AKITA	8	1	142	29	-	-	44	4
YAMAGATA	3	-	341	56	1	-	99	5
FUKUSHIMA	9	-	423	43	-	-	95	11
IBARAKI	10	2	387	45	1	1	180	10
TOCHIGI	9	2	399	60	3	-	97	5
GUMMA	7	2	261	41	-	-	100	6
SAITAMA	19	4	439	51	5	-	81	8
CHIBA	1	-	354	23	1	-	123	3
TOKYO	27	1	1215	154	11	-	439	20
KANAGAWA	8	2	616	87	-	-	136	9
NIIGATA	13	1	536	68	1	-	170	5
TOYAMA	5	-	371	32	1	-	111	1
ISHIKAWA	2	-	182	18	1	-	43	1
FUKUI	5	5	154	26	4	-	41	1
YAMANASHI	2	1	128	7	-	-	47	1
NAGANO	7	-	305	27	3	-	131	13
Gifu	7	3	527	60	-	-	124	13
SHIZUOKA	20	2	553	56	3	-	135	16
AICHI	23	7	904	104	1	-	188	7
MIE	1	-	725	79	-	-	103	10
SHIGA	11	9	122	21	2	1	26	4
KYOTO	8	*-2	373	40	-	-	86	5
OSAKA	4	1	531	94	5	-	267	9
HYOGO	13	3	921	135	1	-	103	10
NARA	NR	NR	131	15	NR	NR	15	-
WAKAYAMA	9	3	436	52	-	-	63	1
TOTTORI	2	-	137	8	1	-	29	-
SHIMANE	5	-	249	31	-	-	107	4
OKAYAMA	7	1	315	38	-	-	19	1
HIROSHIMA	9	2	649	81	1	-	152	11
YAMAGUCHI	2	1	100	10	-	-	27	2
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	253	33	-	-	36	5
KAGAWA	3	-	178	29	-	-	62	1
EHIME	6	-	171	24	-	-	33	1
KOCHI	12	-	393	44	1	-	37	4
FUKUOKA	4	-	303	31	2	-	56	3
SAGA	NR	NR	72	3	NR	NR	24	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	81	10	1	-	33	2
KUMAMOTO	2	-	99	14	-	-	23	1
OITA	1	-	95	12	1	-	9	1
MIYAZAKI	*-(2)	*-(1)	155	32	2	1	39	3
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	27	6	-	-	14	-
TOTAL	324	57	16253	1992	64	4	4318	242
Rate								
Current	21.7	3.0	24.7	3.0	4.3	0.3	6.6	0.4
Previous	20.0	3.9			4.7	0.3		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

\* Corrections



Weekly Report - 1 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	CURRENT		CUMULATIVE		CURRENT		CUMULATIVE	
	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS
HOKKAIDO	-	-	47	8	-	-	54	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	6	2
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	28	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	-	-	212	29
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	40	2
NIIGATA	-	-	4	1	-	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUJUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	4	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	222	5
AIZU	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	2	-	50	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
NARA	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	31	1	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	52	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	NR	NR	5	1	NR	NR	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	387	38	2	0	1018	83

Rate

Current	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1
Previous	0.1	0.0			0.3	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947



Weekly Report -- 1 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	CURRENT		CUMULATIVE		CURRENT		CUMULATIVE	
	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS
HOKKAIDO	7	-	270	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	-	172	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	179	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	235	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	311	2	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	2	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	58	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	103	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	12	-	722	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	7	-	423	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	254	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	3	-	161	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	68	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	174	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	5	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	8	-	196	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	4	-	259	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	216	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	21	-	1847	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	6	-	160	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	136	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	6	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	64	-	NR	NR	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	119	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	68	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	6	-	229	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	6	-	271	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	-	457	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	4	-	105	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	20	-	933	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	NR	NR	271	3	NR	NR	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	-	205	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	201	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	6	-	355	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	185	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	274	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	156	0	11178	21	0	0	0	0
Rate								
Current	10.4	0.0	17.0	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	8.2	0.1			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Rates per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.



Weekly Report - 1 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)	Current (C)	(D)	Cumulative (C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	5	-	311	8	3	-	357	96	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	3	-	23	1	2	-	97	19	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	26	4	-	-	56	16	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	3	-	84	1	-	1	121	17	-	-	1	-
AKITA	4	-	29	1	-	-	83	36	-	-	2	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	36	1	2	-	73	20	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	42	1	2	1	139	38	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	53	1	1	-	189	59	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	39	-	-	-	31	13	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	3	-	71	2	-	-	37	17	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	3	-	44	-	3	-	70	28	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	45	1	1	1	60	20	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	8	-	401	9	2	1	635	261	1	-	5	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	94	2	2	-	75	22	-	-	1	1
NIIGATA	3	-	29	1	-	-	67	21	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	19	2	-	-	1	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	1	-	-	42	10	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	22	1	-	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	1	82	2	-	-	37	6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	21	1	-	-	17	5	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	3	-	127	-	-	-	91	22	-	-	-	-
AICHI	7	-	100	2	-	-	42	10	*-6	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	39	1	-	-	24	5	-	-	6	2
SHIGA	3	-	33	-	1	2	29	12	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	124	2	-	-	67	17	-	-	5	1
OSAKA	-	-	49	-	-	-	139	33	-	2	50	36
HYOGO	1	-	53	1	-	-	67	25	-	-	12	3
NARA	NR	NR	8	-	NR	NR	6	-	NR	NR	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	1	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	41	13	-	-	22	8
SHIMANE	-	-	29	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	7	5
OKAYAMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	11	7	-	-	62	31
HIROSHIMA	-	-	21	2	1	-	64	20	-	-	6	4
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	13	-	-	1	33	6	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	14	2	-	-	18	7	-	-	31	16
EHIME	-	-	19	-	-	1	34	21	-	-	16	8
KOCHI	-	-	9	-	1	1	23	8	-	-	13	3
FUKUOKA	1	1	21	3	1	-	83	54	-	-	1	1
SAGA	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	16	6	NR	NR	-	-
NAGASAKI	8	-	26	1	2	-	29	12	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	41	8	-	-	2	2
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	11	-	-	-	23	7	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	33	16	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	65	2	2219	52	25	9	3205	1038	(*-4)	2	255	130
Rate												
Current	4.3	0.1	3.4	0.1	1.7	0.6	4.9	1.6	-	0.1	0.4	0.2
Previous	2.9	0.1			1.9	0.5			0.5	0.1		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum.

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

\* Actually two cases of suspect Japanese B. Encephalitis were reported this week; 1 in Tokyo and 1 in Miyazaki Prefecture. Owing to the fact that 6 cases were erroneously reported in Aichi Prefecture last week and the correction is carried this week, a negative number (-4) is shown for the total for all Japan.



Weekly Report -- 1 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES CASES	WHOOPIING COUGH CASES	TUBERCULOSIS CASES
HOKKAIDO	69	78	504
AOMORI	29	24	92
IWATE	8	11	25
MIYAGI	18	19	106
AKITA	26	23	114
YAMAGATA	4	19	116
FUKUSHIMA	14	11	98
IBARAKI	-	16	98
TOCHIGI	3	11	57
GUMMA	*-37	14	68
SAITAMA	1	11	78
CHIBA	-	13	91
TOKYO	9	40	615
KANAGAWA	1	+2	260
NIIGATA	NR	NR	NR
TOYAMA	13	21	144
ISHIKAWA	4	39	154
FUKUI	10	11	47
YAMANASHI	3	2	38
NAGANO	19	52	160
GIFU	47	25	289
SHIZUOKA	7	48	152
AICHI	22	26	194
MIE	16	6	68
SHIGA	19	13	37
KYOTO	20	47	357
OSAKA	-	19	358
HYOGO	11	5	159
NARA	NR	NR	NR
WAKAYAMA	5	2	78
TOTTORI	8	5	84
SHIMANE	14	12	155
OKAYAMA	2	12	63
HIROSHIMA	6	27	237
YAMAGUCHI	4	10	126
TOKUSHIMA	17	6	75
KAGAWA	5	5	30
EHIME	53	20	115
KOCHI	24	10	100
FUKUOKA	16	36	399
SAGA	NR	NR	NR
NAGASAKI	103	11	104
KUMAMOTO	11	7	16
OITA	-	20	194
MIYAZAKI	4	7	97
KAGOSHIMA	36	13	69
TOTAL	644	649	6421

Rate			
Current	43.1	56.8	429.2
Previous	37.3	52.7	424.3

Rate per 100,000 per Annum

Rate based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

\* Correction



Weekly Report - 1 November 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA CASES	INFLUENZA CASES
HOKKAIDO	84	-
AOMORI	30	-
IWATE	17	-
MIYAGI	28	-
AKITA	65	-
YAMAGATA	31	-
FUKUSHIMA	64	-
IBARAKI	62	-
TOCHIGI	20	-
GUMMA	27	1
SAITAMA	26	-
CHIBA	19	-
TOKYO	59	1
KANAGAWA	44	5
NIIGATA	NR	NR
TOYAMA	18	-
ISHIKAWA	54	-
FUKUI	9	-
YAMANASHI	4	15
NAGANO	74	-
GIFU	58	-
SHIZUOKA	43	-
AICHI	20	-
MIIE	14	-
SHIGA	7	-
KYOTO	23	1
OSAKA	47	7
HYOGO	10	-
NARA	NR	NR
WAKAYAMA	54	-
TOTTORI	10	-
SHIMANE	22	-
OKAYAMA	14	-
HIROSHIMA	42	-
YAMAGUCHI	24	-
TOKUSHIMA	31	-
KAGAWA	7	-
EHIME	42	-
KOCHI	36	-
FUKUOKA	94	1
SAGA	NR	NR
NAGASAKI	30	2
KUMAMOTO	1	1
OITA	39	31
MIYAZAKI	20	-
KAGOSHIMA	46	-
TOTAL	1469	65
Rate		
Current	98.2	4.3
Previous	74.0	2.5

Rates per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	1 Nov 1947	2 Nov 1946	1 Nov 1947	2 Nov 1946	for first 44 weeks 1947	1946
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	542	1134	1965	4354	24032	40996
Dysentery	385	1859	2362	12192	38299	83671
Typhoid	324	647	1313	2698	16253	39967
Paratyphoid	64	163	319	740	4318	8026
Smallpox	0	8	3	11	387	17669
Typhus Fever	2	5	10	29	1018	30767
Malaria	156	421	657	2272	11178	NA
Cholera	0	3	0	5	0	1203
Scarlet Fever	65	41	177	195	2219	1706
Epidemic Meningitis	25	25	128	92	3205	1329
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	(*4)	1	30	12	255	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Correction						

<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	40	77	124	299	1976	3231
Dysentery	116	360	594	1940	7042	12042
Typhoid	57	102	235	386	1992	4746
Paratyphoid	4	9	24	40	242	406
Smallpox	0	3	0	8	38	2713
Typhus Fever	0	5	1	80	83	2878
Malaria	0	0	1	6	21	NA
Cholera	0	2	0	3	0	513
Scarlet Fever	2	1	5	3	52	88
Epidemic Meningitis	9	10	49	36	1038	371
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	2	2	29	7	130	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rates	
	1 Nov 1947	2 Nov 1946	1 Nov 1947	2 Nov 1946	for first 44 weeks 1947	1946
<b>Case Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	36.2	78.5	32.8	75.4	36.5	64.5
Dysentery	25.7	128.7	39.5	211.1	58.2	131.7
Typhoid	21.7	44.8	21.9	46.7	24.7	62.9
Paratyphoid	4.3	11.3	5.3	12.8	6.6	12.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	27.8
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	48.4
Malaria	10.4	29.2	11.0	39.3	17.0	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9
Scarlet Fever	4.3	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.6	4.9	2.1
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	-	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Death Rate</b>						
Diphtheria	2.7	5.3	2.1	5.2	3.0	5.1
Dysentery	7.8	24.9	9.9	33.6	10.7	19.0
Typhoid	3.3	7.1	3.9	6.7	3.0	7.5
Paratyphoid	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.3
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.3	0.02	1.4	0.1	4.5
Malaria	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.1	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

N.A.: Not Available

1947 rates based on est. pop. 1 July 1947

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

1946 rates based on est. pop. 1 July 1946



WEEK ENDING 1 November 1947:

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports.

(T) Total cases for year to date

Date						
Current	57.4	52.6	286.3	274.4	195.5	187.6
Previous	51.1		258.3		212.8	

Rates per 100,000 per Annum

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947